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The Volunteer

. . . a newsletter by and for the Volunteers of the Peace Corps

FEBRUARY, 1962 | VOL. I, NO. 2 | Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C.

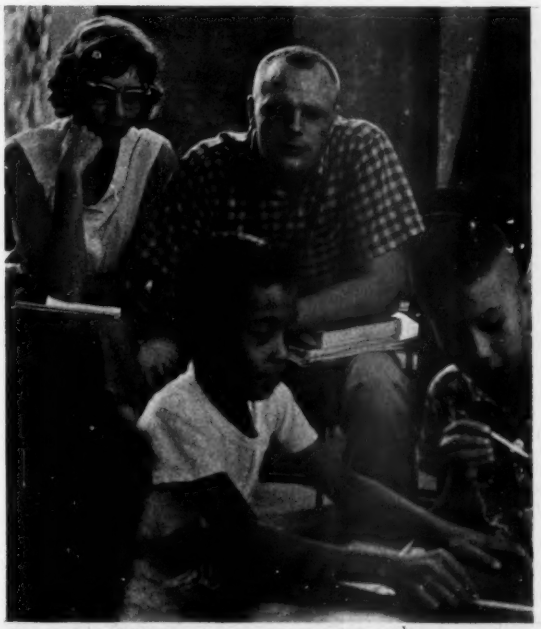
KENNEDY IN COLOMBIA

Twenty Peace Corps Volunteers and their Colombian co-workers greeted President Kennedy at Techo, near Bogota, Colombia on December 17. The President came to Techo during a four-day visit to Puerto Rico, Colombia and Venezuela.

The Volunteers and Promotores—Colombian community action co-workers—attended a ceremony in which President Kennedy and Colombia's President Lleras Camargo dedicated a housing project and the first Colombian school to receive help from the Agency for International Development.

After the official program, President Kennedy met both the volunteers and the Promotores. Volunteer Stephen Murray gave Mr. Kennedy a message of welcome from the people of a small village in the distant Colombian state of Narino.

Although the President had met the Colombian volunteers at the White House before their departure last September, the meeting in Techo marked the first time he had seen a group on the job overseas.



Rayna and Blaine Larson-Crowther observe a demonstration science class during training at Los Banos, Philippines.
Photo: Martin Hurwitz, Peace Corps Volunteer

Why the Peace Corps?

The following article was written by Peter DeSimone, Tanganyika, in response to a request by the Bridgeport (Conn.) Post & Telegram.

There are probably two questions which have been asked of us most frequently both here and in the States (though with considerably more vehemence in the States). They are: "What are you doing in Tanganyika?"—and—"Why did you join the Peace Corps?"

To the first question the answer is relatively simple. In order for new capital to be attracted into Tanganyika, there must be a reliable system of roads on which to transport goods. For the present agricultural economy to fulfill its potential, new roads must be opened between farms and markets.

However, the government is faced with a lack of technical personnel at the lower level. Recognizing this shortage, they have invited thirty-five of us, civil engineers, surveyors, and geologists, to assist in their development. Our qualifications were thoroughly examined by them and found to be more than adequate. They therefore accepted the Peace Corps enthusiastically. They were not looking for experts among us, nor were any found. They were looking for people to do a job, and that they did find.

As to why we joined the Peace Corps, the question will find as many answers as there are people. But there are a few that seem to inspire a consensus of opinion.

There is a real sense of frustration which has arisen in our country since the Korean War. With each endless series of crises domestically and internationally, this frustration has grown. It has finally galled our national conscience to the extent that we are committing ourselves actively to service to our country.

(Continued on page 5)

BUSH BASEBALL

Baseball—of a genuinely "bush" league variety—made its debut on the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro last month.

Eighteen stalwarts from the Tanganyika group battled to a 17-17 tie in the intramural charity game at Arusha stadium.

An account in the New York Times said the crowd of 1,000 new fans enjoyed the "loosely played" contest.

"There was great hilarity," reported Bob Hellawell, the Peace Corps Representative in Tanganyika. "The crowd particularly liked it when the players slid into bases."

A running commentary on the game was given in Swahili by Jim Brain, the Volunteers' language instructor at the National Resources School in nearby Tengeru. Brain, an Englishman, had some difficulty emulating Mel Allen because he had picked up the fine points of baseball only a few hours before game time.

Spectators paid from 3¢ to 14¢ apiece to see the historic encounter. Gate receipts—the equivalent of about $200—went to the Tanganyika National Fund, which makes loans on liberal terms to farmers and fishermen.

Letters from Pakistan

Volunteers in East Pakistan seem to be off to a good start. The Experiment in International Living, administering agency for the East Pakistan project, has arranged to send letters from the volunteers to specified friends and relatives. THE VOLUNTEER *staff hopes the authors will not mind sharing their impressions with other Peace Corpsmen.*

"Our group came upon several little boys and girls playing . . . we thought of teaching them a Bengali game we learned in Putney called 'ha do do' . . . and the boys soon joined us . . . We taught them an American game called 'circle tag.' Several adults began . . . to watch with the many children spectators. . . . One adult suddenly appeared and chased his two sons away from the game and after two straying cows they were supposed to be watching. We decided to quit at this point. The sentiment of the adults, including the father of the negligent sons, was revealed when everyone smiled . . ." (Marion Sidor, teacher)

". . . We get a good opportunity to try our Bengali . . . but there are so many different dialects here, many times they don't understand us, or are so surprised that we speak the language that they just stare in amazement, or maybe it could be my Boston accent . . ." (Conrad Linkiewicz, teacher)

"The people of the villages have been very friendly; children crowd around us asking questions, laughing with us and enjoying our strangeness . . . People we have met at the Academy have asked us why we have come, about the other Americans here, and other questions concerning our intentions . . . In general, they appreciate our simplicity, the way we live like they do, eat as they do, work as they do, and often dress as they do. "Are we attempting to impress them?" we are asked, and we tell them we are living as they do to learn their ways, their problems, and to show them we are genuinely interested . . ." (Bob Saint, engineer)

". . . Soccer and cricket are big things here. So far, we PCVs have played the local police and the civil service teams and have not fared too badly . . . we went to Chadpur, a local village, and had a song contest with the village farmers. We really had an enjoyable night. Afterwards, they told us this was the first time in five years that they had gotten together for a social occasion . . ." (Jim Bausch, teacher)

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

The Christmas season gave Peace Corps Volunteers in many parts of the world time to take a brief break from their assignments. In some countries, where only Christmas day was a holiday, volunteers remained close to their work sites. In others, the holidays provided an opportunity for volunteers to travel, to get together, to do independent work and to study.

PAKISTAN: Volunteers Guth and Saint filmed a scientific expedition studying marine biology and geology on St. Martin's island in the Bay of Bengal. Others celebrated Christmas at their places of work, while Pakistani families were celebrating—also on December 25— the birth of Jinnah, Pakistan's leader of independence.

CHILE: Volunteers from near and far, gathered in Lo Vasquez to spend the holidays together.

GHANA: Many Peace Corps teachers traveled in Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast during the holiday recess. Volunteers Buchanan and Krisko hitch-hiked to Timbuctu while Gross and Scheuerman traveled by truck to Lagos, by tramp steamer from Lagos to Abidjan and returned to Accra by bus and truck.

INDIA: Volunteers arrived in India on December 20 after leaving snowy New York two days earlier. They spent Christmas with American families and with Punjabi officials for whom they will be working.

COLOMBIA: Although their jobs prevented most volunteers from straying far from their posts, Jim Gregory traveled to Ecuador. Others participated in local Christmas festivities.

NIGERIA: Teachers from the Harvard group spent their time traveling, attending professional teachers conferences in Eastern and Northern Nigeria, and studying at University College in Ibadan. Although volunteers in the Nsukka group were busy preparing for the new semester, ten teachers trekked into the bush to the small border village of Enugu Izike to participate in a special local Christmas celebration. Five others made a four-day biology field trip to the Cross River area near the Cameroons border, where they collected insect specimens for their spring entomology courses.

PHILIPPINES: Except on Christmas day, when they gathered in small groups with local friends, teachers in the Philippines remained at work throughout the islands' 22-day Christmas celebration, the longest in the world. Some went to the small island of Catanduenes to help rebuild schools destroyed in December by Typhoon Ellen.

TANGANYIKA: Schreiber, White and Belisle traveled to the island of Zanzibar while Griffis and Stewart gave a Christmas party for Tanganyikan children. The geologists returned from the field to Dodoma where they had a turkey dinner with all the trimmings.

TANGANYIKA MEN ON TV

NBC's "The Peace Corps in Tanganyika," an hour-long special color feature on December 15, was, on the whole, enthusiastically received by the nation's viewers and critics. Here are excerpts from some of the newspaper reviews:

The Washington Post: "A Calm, Detailed Study . . . members of the Peace Corps are stars of the show and each is allowed to speak for himself. Some are funny. . . . [But] Producer Gerald Green carefully resisted the temptation to fill the report with gags , . . Green and reporter Scherer explained after the preview that they hadn't set out to do a promotional film for the Peace Corps. 'We were more and more impressed by what we found,' Green said, 'and we think this is an honest reporting job on a remarkable group of young men.' . . ."

The New York Times: ". . . An almost story-like quality . . . expertly done . . . looked more for the motivation than for the mechanics of the operation . . . The effect was not unlike those interesting war tales that show random groups of Americans thrown together—the Princeton man, the Boston Irishman, the Bronx boy, the Southerner, the Westerner. In this case, however, they were all personable, educated and thoughtful. The nation can be proud to have them as its representatives. They told with sincerity, humor and perception their reasons for joining the Peace Corps and, later, how the actual life in Tanganyika had matched their idealistic preconceptions . . ."

In the minority was the *Philadelphia Inquirer:* ". . . could have been a lot less talky. Despite its title, a disproportionate share of the hour seemed to be devoted to laudable but repetitious dissertations on their reasons for volunteering . . . BEFORE they got to their African assignment. Between self-analyses there were interesting shots of the Peace Corps . . . getting a send-off from President Kennedy, undergoing training in Texas, Puerto Rico and Tanganyika, and, finally, on the job."

CAMERA CARE

by Rowland Scherman, Peace Corps Photographer

Some unhappy reports have been received from those volunteers who correctly supposed that a camera would be a welcome companion in the field, but who did not foresee the damage that tropical and subtropical climates could wreak upon photographic equipment and film. The complaints include: moisture between lens elements, rust in delicate camera mechanisms, film ruined in cassettes by condensed moisture, and, for those who have already developed some film, a drastic change in color balance and rendition.

The obvious and basic preventive is to keep equipment free from excessive humidity so moisture cannot condense in the optics and gears of the camera. Less obvious but still basic is how to do it.

Camera manufacturers usually include a packet of Silica Gel, a dessicant, with each new camera. These packets should not be thrown away but kept near the camera *at all times* when it is not in use, as they absorb much of the moisture in the air around them. If the camera is to be stored for any length of time, we suggest that a plastic bag be used to cover the equipment, case and all; and don't forget to include in the bag some more of those moisture absorbent Silica Gel packets. Silica Gel can be purchased cheaply at most large photo shops. Film rolls and cassettes should always remain in their original wrappings both before *and after* they are exposed. They too should be stored in a plastic bag with some packets of moisture absorbent.

Change in the color balance of film is usually caused by extreme temperature changes. The best way to protect your film is to keep it in as cool a place as you can find; a refrigerator, if possible. (Incidentally, the best storage temperature for color film is about 50° F.) Next best is to store it in a dark, dry place protected from moisture.

PUERTO RICO TRAINING PERMANENT

The Peace Corps Field Training Center in Puerto Rico, opened as an experiment last summer, has achieved permanent status.

The training program at the camp combines physical conditioning, the experience of living and working in a new culture, and group discussion of current national and international affairs.

It is based on the concept that perseverance, self-confidence, humility, courage, initiative, endurance and other qualities can be strengthened through the challenges imposed by the camp's curriculum.

The camp provides an opportunity for volunteers to live for five days in the villages of Puerto Rico and to gain first-hand knowledge of community development.

Different from other Peace Corps training programs, the training in Puerto Rico is relevant to all projects regardless of area. Although not all trainees will go to the camp, the 26-day program will be included in the training of many future volunteers.

Volunteers now in Tanganyika, the Philippines, West Pakistan and Sierra Leone were at the camp this fall. Another group preparing to work in the Philippines studied there in January and volunteers bound for Brazil and El Salvador will go to Puerto Rico in February.

THE NEW AMERICANS

David Riesman, professor of social relations at Harvard and author of The Lonely Crowd, visited Japan last fall.

During his stay there, he discussed the Peace Corps and the United States with Japanese students.

Here are excerpts from a letter he wrote the Peace Corps about those discussions:

In talking to Japanese students about the Peace Corps, I was talking about my view that America is not a monolithic society, and that there are many young people in America no less concerned with peace than are their Japanese counterparts. I stated quite candidly that some of the Americans who had volunteered for the Peace Corps (and no doubt some who had hesitated to do so) shared the misgivings of its Japanese opponents; they hope not to return from Tanganyika or the Philippines to a country more militarized than the country they left; their going abroad was a declaration of their faith that they could escape becoming pawns in the Cold War and that they could, despite the moral and ideological fallout produced by that War, accomplish something concrete in giving self-confidence to a local community, in showing them that they did not have fatalistically to be helpless before nature, before their own suspicions, and before the wiles or the intertia of other men. In this connection, I pointed out that the Peace Corps Volunteer would in the process discover not only the age-old limits on human possibility and action but also on his own powers of tact, empathy, endurance, and ability to learn; that indeed I thought the projects would often be useful to the American participants quite apart from—though not unrelated to—the benefits conferred and that in fact to discover these reciprocities was one of the well understood tasks of the Corpsman.

* * * *

By talking to the Japanese students about the Peace Corps, I sought to give a sense of the struggle going on within American society between traditional xenophobia and the more cosmopolitan, exploratory and open young people who were willing to go abroad—like the ones my academic friends and I had encountered at Penn State or Rutgers, Northern Illinois or Harvard.

I was seeking to delineate the new type of young American: sensitive, not greedy or power-hungry, versatile and capable but not purse-proud about it, cooperative but not conformist, tolerant and unfanatical, not liking to throw his weight around and not liking his country to throw its weight around either.

* * * *

It seemed plain to me on reflection that the Japanese were, on the one hand, desperately eager for the Peace Corps really to *be* a Peace Corps, relieving them of the threat of American bellicosity and jingoism, while on the other hand they were reluctant to abandon their monolithic picture of America, which, if it didn't comfort them, at least saved them from the trouble of thinking.

* * * *

I recall talking to one especially discerning graduate student who had been studying the pace and distribution of American foreign aid from the Marshall Plan on down. He was frankly perplexed. He pointed out that the money we had given and the aid we had given to countries such as India was not nearly enough to "save them from Communism," though that seemed to be the argument used before Congressional committees and often the only argument. Why, then, were we doing it? I responded that American decisions with respect to foreign aid were, like individual decisions, based on a mixture of motives, and that the public rationalizations were often the public-relations dressing deemed necessary to get other people to do what oneself did from more idealistic, if more vulnerable, reasons.

I raised the possibility that a new form of hypocrisy had been developed in the United States; not the traditional hypocrisy of which we've often been accused—that is, cloaking sinister actions with noble motives—but a more up-to-date form in which truly generous and disinterested motives are covered over by seemingly realistic and militant ones.

* * * *

While in the United States it is the Russians who have replaced the British as the wily men who never do anything without long and clever calculations and bamboozle the innocent Americans, elsewhere in the world as many of the PCVs must be discovering, it is now the Americans who have the reputation of omniscience, of being not only rich but worldy-wise. Once the possibility dawned that Americans might not be like that, the students were able to consider the Peace Corps more realistically and could conceive of something like it being undertaken by their own classmates and friends.

* * * *

I hope that those of you who have a chance to read these remarks will also feel that you understand America better and yourselves as Americans by the time you're ready to return.

The Peace Corps and the Treasury Department are preparing a booklet designed to answer any questions volunteers might have regarding their taxes. The pamphlets should be in the field well before the April deadline.

A VIEW FROM THE HILL

by Senator Claiborne Pell

As a co-sponsor of the Peace Corps Bill and as a long-standing advocate of its concept, I was particularly glad to be able to stay with Peace Corps Representative Bob Hellawell during my recent visit to Tanganyika for its independence celebration.

I was much impressed with the calibre, spirit and motivation of the volunteers I met during my visit. The Tanganyika group was accorded an avalanche of publicity that could well have turned the heads of less balanced or well-motivated young men. I am happy to report that in spite of all the television, radio and newspaper stories, these men seemed as dedicated and serious as they must have been when they first volunteered.

They realize that the basic raison d'etre of a Peace Corps Volunteer is to live among the people of the host country, to work with them and to try to contribute to his new friends and neighbors some of the abilities and skills he is fortunate enough to possess. In order to be most effective in one's work, it is necessary to achieve close rapport with one's associates. The Peace Corps Volunteers in Tanganyika are getting on extremely well because they live simply and really mix with their Tanganyikan colleagues.

The present Peace Corps policy must be continued whereby volunteers are sent only to those countries requesting them—countries to which the volunteers can offer genuinely effective economic and educational assistance. The volunteers must continue to live without ostentation and continued emphasis should be placed on choosing the simplest means of transportation, housing and recreation.

There is a tremendous need for mechanics and those vocationally trained, who, working with their hosts, can teach such basic skills and perform such important work as repairing and operating machinery, laying bricks, sinking wells and caring for livestock, thus making it possible for people in the developing countries to lead a more promising life.

You are only a portion of the scant 16,000 who had the initiative to volunteer out of the tens of millions of Americans who are eligible. In recent months I have visited various schools and colleges trying to encourage interest in the Peace Corps. I hope that the number of applicants will vastly increase.

The Peace Corps concept is, to my mind, an altogether fine and positive one because it achieves several objectives at once. It helps the people of the countries where the volunteers are working to help themselves. It helps take the peace initiative from the Soviet Union. And it provides an opportunity, through the most important educational process of all, osmosis, to convey by personal example some of our basic ideas while we learn to appreciate and understand the ideas of others.

You volunteers are doing a fine job and you deserve many congratulations. I believe that when your tours of duty are over, your own personal lives will have been enriched in every way.

Why the Peace Corps?

(Continued from page 1)

Of course, the manifestations of this commitment are quite diverse. There are groups advocating deadness over redness, others redness over deadness. Some people are off to the hills to play guns; others choose to expose all sorts of Communists all over the place.

But many, many others have chosen neither extreme. Instead they have become more active in politics or other public service. They have become better informed citizens through such organizations as the Peace Corps.

I feel that the Peace Corps is part of a great national awakening. The substance of this awakening being that government can be made a genuine expression of the people's will. And this will can be most effectively felt through creative service by the people.

The Peace Corps also marks the beginning of an emancipation of our younger citizens from the sometimes unjust stereotype of naivete and inexperience. They have finally been recognized as an important economic and political natural resource. As women had once been considered as useful adjuncts to the home, so too had this segment of the population been sentimentally considered as potentially very useful but for the moment non-productive.

After college a person is hired by an employer who with good-natured resignation writes him off as a two or three year liability due to lack of experience. He is then assigned dribs and drabs and insignificant details to give him experience. Given an important job after two or three years, he flounders through successfully by his own effort delighting the boss with the efficacy of the training program.

The Peace Corps has tapped the reservoir of ideas and energy of our younger citizens; harnessed it and directed it with effectiveness. We have joined because we are needed here; needed in a way that we are not in the States. This is our opportunity to be relevant to ourselves, to the people we serve, and to our country. Here they have no time to be good-natured or sentimental. They have work to do.

There is one compelling reason for a Peace Corps and an aid porgram which overshadows all others with its grim eloquence. What is a reason to us is a fact of life for three-quarters of the world's population. It is the hopeless cycle of poverty, hunger and disease. It is the death of every other child at infancy. It is a world that is sick physically and mentally from the cruel excesses of this cycle. It must be stopped, and the responsibility for stopping it rightfully falls on the lap of any man in the world whose pockets and belly are half full. According to our ability we accept this responsibility with gusto—

GHANA TEACHERS PRAISED

George Carter, Peace Corps Representative in Ghana, was in Washington in December for a week of discussion and planning. He also appeared on the NBC-TV, Today, program and was interviewed by several news-

papers. Here are some excerpts from a *Washington Post* story.

. . . The volunteers' biggest hurdle, Carter noted, was convincing Ghanaians that American teachers could fill the bill. "Some felt British universities were better than ours, with the exception of a few top schools. Their educational system is patterned after the British and they were somewhat apprehensive." The Americans changed this idea fast. "They've demonstrated," declared Carter, "they are good and dedicated teachers who are of real value."

. . . Carter is guardedly enthusiastic about his group: "It's too soon to be certain of our success, but they're demonstrating well the realism and practicality of idealism in America. They're a group all Americans can be proud of."

VIGNETTES . . . The first letter to THE VOLUNTEER brought good news from Owen Maher, of the second Philippines group. During his home leave, he told us, he had been the lucky winner of $400 on a quiz show held during intermission at a Spanish-language movie in New York . . . One girl who trained with the Sierre Leone teachers won't be going there. She's Diane Dwyer, who answered an urgent request from Achimodo College in Ghana for a Peace Corps botanist. Since no group was in training for Ghana at the time, Diane did her preliminary African studies with the Sierra Leone project and then was off to Accra to take up her new duties . . . Wedding bells again in Ghana. On December 16, Marian Frank was married to Arnold Zeitlin. The bride has been teaching French at Yaa Asantewa Secondary School in Kumasi. Zeitlin has been on the staff of O'Reilly Educational Institute in Accra. All best wishes . . . Richard Piazza, Nigeria-UCLA, after only five days in Nigeria, found himself a hero. Seeing two Nigerians pull another from the ocean at Victoria Beach, near Lagos, he applied artificial and mouth-to-mouth respiration until the boy was revived. Piazza later minimized his part in the rescue and expressed the hope that "a great fuss" wouldn't be made at home about it . . . George Coyne, teaching at the Sunyani Secondary School, Ghana, has begun to put his plans for a school farm into action. His alma mater, Rutgers University College of Agriculture, has agreed to help supply the school library with agricultural publications including one entitled "Vegetable Growing in the Tropics." Seed manufacturers were contacted by Coyne's instructors at Rutgers to see what they could do toward providing the Ghanaian school garden with vegetable seeds . . . Along the same line, another Ghana teacher, Newell Flather, is being assisted by a hometown church and two high schools in his project of building up the library at the Ghana Secondary School, Winneba, from its present 30 books to about 1,000 . . . And the students at South Junior High in Fort Dodge, Iowa, collected a penny for each of the 7000 miles separating them and science teacher Richard Maze in Ghana. Their $70 purchased basic lab equipment for Maze's classes at Bogoso Teachers College . . . From Ludhiana, India, comes news that the Peace Corps Volunteers, practically on arrival, played two challenge basketball games, including one with the Punjab All-Stars . . . Jerry Garthe, Chile, has been awarded first prize of $100 in an essay contest sponsored by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association. The contest was open to students in all western U. S. and Canadian universities. Garthe is a '61 graduate of the College of Forestry, University of Idaho . . . Chicago Local 5001 of the Communications Workers of America arranged for one of their members, Theresa Tinoly, to call her daughter, Caroline, in Nigeria on Christmas Day. The call was part of a union program to provide Christmas phone calls between its members and their sons and daughters away from home in the nation's service. Mrs. Tinoly's call was the first to a member of the Peace Corps . . . Tom and Lucy Miller are leading the Ghana Secondary School, Koforidua, on its first archeological expedition. Some bones from an ancient burial ground were exposed by rain in the lorry park in Koforidua and the Millers received permission from the Ghanaian government to do some excavating work . . . The Tanganyika Newsletter reports big times at the Independence celebrations: "The Peace Corps in Dodoma was mistakenly recruited to set off the Uhuru fireworks display. Pete Wright reports 'all but O'Hara and myself, who are smarter than the average Peace Corps Volunteer, were running around inside a wire cage sending rockets into the air and Roman candles into the crowd. For some unknown reason nobody was hurt, but I'm sure we'll have better luck next time' . . . John McPhee writes that the Dodoma group got in on the African dancing . . . 'It was more fun than the fireworks and it beats ballroom dancing by a mile . . . every night we've gone down and danced. The reactions in the Africans range from disbelief to complete joy that Europeans would join them in dancing over Uhuru and enjoy it at the same time. Someone slipped me ten cents for my dancing ability, in keeping with a tradition of paying 'good' dancers (like me?).' Allen Tamura writes 'The crowd got a big kick out of McPhee's 'pseudo-rumba/cha-cha-cha step' for they roared with laughter' " . . . And volunteer Marty Ronan, hard at work in Malloco, Chile, received that letter from Washington, "Dear Peace Corps Applicant," assuring him that his application was being considered . . . Good to hear from you.

Director Sargent Shriver gets a musical farewell from members of the Nigeria-UCLA group about to embark for Lagos. They are (front row, left to right) David McDowell and Dennis Furbush; (Second row) Dorothy Crews, Willis Berrier and Clifton Corzatt.

Photo: Pan American Airways

Football Results

The Bowl Games: Alabama, with a 10-0 record and voted the nation's No. 1 team, defeated Arkansas 10-3 at the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans. All-American quarterback Sandy Stephens scored two touchdowns in Minnesota's 21-3 victory over UCLA before 98,214 fans at the Rose Bowl in Pasadena. Underdog Texas intercepted five passes to upset Mississippi 12-7 in the Cotton Bowl in Dallas. And Louisiana State defeated Colorado 25-7 in the Orange Bowl in Miami.

The Heisman trophy for Player of the Year went to Ernie Davis, Syracuse halfback and first Negro to receive the award.

Pro Ball: The New York Giants, eastern division champions, were trounced by the Green Bay Packers 37-0 in the December 31st N. F. L. title game. Paul Hornung, the Packers' versatile halfback and N. F. L.'s most valuable player, accounted for 21 points in leading the western division's top team to its first league championship in 17 years.

The Latest Overseas Departures

To: Peshawar, West Pakistan
December 7, 1961

Patricia Browne, Bronx, N.Y.
Mary Cahill, Drift, Kentucky
John Cash, Erie, Pa.
Benny Cespedes, Marysville, Ohio
James Chapman, Pendleton, Oregon
Dell Christianson, Thief River Falls, Minn.
Theresa Crough, Ilion, N.Y.
Willie Douglas, Tampa, Florida
Teresa Fayette, South Burlington, Vermont
Janet Hanneman, Junction City, Kan.
Harold Hill, Santa Anna, Cal.
Sandra Houts, Des Moines, Iowa
David Ivra, Memphis, Tenn.
Delores Jordan, Deep River, Iowa
Norman Jordan, Deep River, Iowa
James Landmesser, Horseheads, N.Y.
Charlotte Larson, Cambridge, Minn.
James McKay, Hornell, New York
Freeman McKindra, Springfield, Ark.
Robert Morris, Van Nuys, Cal.
Boyd Mundhenke, Lewis, Kansas
Addis Palmer, Northport, N.Y.
Barbara Payne, Evanston, Illinois
Regina Ruhl, Seattle, Wash.
Philip Rupel, Orlando, Florida
Marianne Schmidt, Waverly, Iowa
Genevieve Schultes, Port Washington, N.Y.
Timothy Sullivan, Toledo, Ohio

To: New Delhi, India
December 18, 1961

Paul Burmeister, Claflin, Kansas
Roger Burt, St. Louis, Mo.
Billie Cairns, Carson, Wash.
James Cairns, Carson, Wash.
Alton DeLong, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sean E. Doherty, Schaumberg, Ill.
William Donovan, South Weymouth, Mass.
Roger A. Engstrom, Renwick, Iowa
Donald Hoffmann, Redwood Falls, Minn.
Herbert Hoffritz, Cobleskill, N.Y.
Stephen Keller, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Tom Kessinger, Ridgewood, N.J.
Justin McCloughlin, Savquoit, N.Y.
Robert Mitchell, Dos Palos, Cal.
Julian Pineda, Fort Collins, Col.
Joe Pittman, Gonzales, Texas
Nomenee Robinson, Chicago, Illinois
Martin Ross, Cambria, Wisconsin
Robert Schroder, Upperco, Md.
Keith Sherper, Minneapolis, Minn.
Kenneth Sherper, Minneapolis, Minn.
Milton Snell, Potsdam, N.Y.
Lawrence Teker, Leith, North Dakota
Bernard Welch, Post, Texas
Paul Winther, Bellerose, N.Y.
Frank Ziegler, Bellingham, Wash.

To: Lagos, Nigeria
December 27, 1961

Walter Barkas, Oakland, Cal.
Willis Berrier, Waxahachie, Texas
Alvin Bielefeld, Billings, Montana
Richard Blyther, Washington, D.C.
Peter Brigham, Pittsfield, Mass.
Yvette Burgess, Hollis, N.Y.
Joyce Carlson, Burlingame, Cal.
George Clarke, Beloit, Wisconsin
William Collin, San Anselmo, Cal.
Clifton Corzatt, Elmhurst, Ill.
Dorothy Crews, Scarsdale, N.Y.
Virginia Eck, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nancy Ely, Paris, Mo.
Bosanka Evosevic, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Anthony Famiano, Cleveland, Ohio
Gretchen Fetterly, San Rafael, Cal.
Jack S. Finlay, Hamilton, Ohio
Dennis Furbush, Des Moines, Iowa
Arlene Goodyear, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Donald Goodyear, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
James Gross, Denver, Colo.
Daniel Haines, Burlington, N.J.
Thomas Hawkins, Birmingham, Mich.
Margo Leining, Dickinson, Texas
Brynne Levinson, Bronx, N.Y.
David McDowell, St. Louis, Mo.
Thomas Marinkovich, Monessen, Pa.
Julian Martin, St. Albans, W. Va.
Lillian Miles, Los Angeles, Cal.
James F. Myrick, Elizabethton, Tenn.
John Joseph Neill, Bayside, N.Y.
Edward Pautienus, Gilberton, Pa.
Richard Piazza, Belmont, Mass.
Charles Polcyn, Montello, Wisc.
John Skeese, Big Clifty, Ky.
Albert Ulmer, Indian Rocks, Fla.
Philip Wagner, Dearborn, Mich.
Willie Mae Matson, Norfolk, Va.
Marqui Young, Seattle, Wash.

To: Freetown, Sierra Leone
January 1, 1962

Alfred Arkley, Bellevue, Wash.
Gregory Barnes, Monticello, Ill.
Sandra Barnes, Monticello, Ill.
Rochelle Clifton, Newtonville, Mass.
Billie Day, Littleton, Colo.
George L. DeWan, Delmar, N.Y.
Carl Ehmann, Huntington, N.Y.
Elizabeth Ehmann, Huntington, N.Y.

Raymond Froehlich, Rockford, Ill.
Robert Gelardin, New York, N.Y.
Bruce Gilbert, Yakima, Wash.
Joan Hero, Westboro, Mass.
Rex Jarrell, Durham, N.C.
Loren Jenkins, Aspen, Colo.
Elizabeth Juul, San Francisco, Cal.
Daniel D. Keil, Ledger, Mont.
George Lavelle, Minneapolis, Minn.
Charles Lester, Roscommon, Mich.
Charles McDowell, Portland, Oregon
Allan McIvor, Roselle, N.J.
Ellis McKinnon, Ponce De Leon, Fla.
Patricia Morse, Peoria, Ill.
Roberta Rabinoff, Denver, Colo.
Elizabeth Roseberry, Pottsville, Pa.
James Rusk, Columbus, Ohio
Ruthena Rusk, Columbus, Ohio
Sue Sadow, San Francisco, Cal.
Wilfred Salsberg, Martinez, Cal.
Gary Schulze, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Clarence Sever, San Francisco, Cal.
James Sheahan, Woonsocket, R.I.
Murray Stern, Forest Hills, N.Y.
Thomas Torell, Woonsocket, R.I.
Hugh Tyndall, Westchester, Ill.
John Weinberg, Dunkirk, N.Y.
David J. Whitbeck, Rochester, N.Y.
Michael Woldenberg, Madison, Wisc.
Kenneth Wylie, Clio, Mich.

To: Manila, Philippines
January 2, 1962

Joan Aragone, San Francisco, Cal.
William Austin, Bennington, Kansas
Dirk Ballendorf, Philadelphia, Pa.
Marthlu Bledsoe, Kirksville, Mo.
Philip Bloom, New York, N.Y.
Sylvia Boecker, Naperville, Ill.
Albert Bradford, Columbia, S.C.
David Christenson, Oshkosh, Wisc.
Phyllis Clemensen, Cranford, N.J.
Linda Cover, Gary, Ind.
Joyce Edwards, Oakland, Cal.
Linda Egan, Northboro, Mass.
Janet Everett, St. Louis, Mo.
Lila Gardner, Parageuld, Ark.
Charles Gostlin, Akron, Ohio
Linda Jane Henry, Laughlintown, Pa.
Richard Holzman, Farmingdale, N.Y.
Robert Hoyle, Minneapolis, Minn.
Becky Johnston, Atherton, Cal.
Janet Karon, Duluth, Minn.
Thomas Kincaid, Seaford, Del.
Annette Labarre, Georgeton, Conn.
Hazel Land, Brooksville, Fla.
Richard Lewis, Birmingham, Ala.
Barbara Litrop, Bridgeport, Conn.
Patricia MacDermot, New York, N.Y.
F. Rebecca McDonald, Sonora, Cal.
Mark Magee, Edinburg, Texas
Owen Maher, New York, N.Y.
William Mehlhoff, Roseburg, Oregon
Michael Menster, Alliance, Ohio
Robert Miller, Mojave, Cal.
Leonard Mirin, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Harvey November, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Eric Peterson, Arlington, Va.
Sandra Phillips, Houston, Texas
Jerry Poznak, Newark, N.J.
Eliot Putnam, Dedham, Mass.
Ken Rashid, Rockford, Ill.
Norman Ridker, Los Angeles, Cal.
Nicholas Royal, Ruxton, Md.
John Henry Schweitzer, Pelham, N.Y.
Phyllis Smith, New York, N.Y.
Martha Ann Spencer, Lexington, Va.
David Szanton, New York, N.Y.
Donna Helen Thatcher, Denver, Colo.
Geraldine Thomas, San Diego, Cal.
Susan Ann Thompson, Moorhead, Minn.
Patricia Toalson, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert Tyler, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Carol Valentine, Hamburg, N.Y.
Francis Valentine, Hamburg, N.Y.
Alice Waters, Los Angeles, Cal.
David Ziegenhagen, Hopkins, Minn.
Nancy Dunetz, Brooklyn, N.Y.

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